

UNDER TERMS OF PACT VIENNA IS DOOMED AS A COMMERCIAL CENTER

Great Capital Must Lapse Into Nothing More Than Residential City—No Summary of Territorial Changes Officially Made.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The treaty of peace will probably be handed this afternoon, according to indications here this morning. The treaty will be accompanied with a covering lettering which, according to the forecasts, sets forth Austria's responsibility in aiding to bring about the war and points out that she therefore could not obtain treatment similar to that accorded Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

It is declared to recognize, however, that because of her small extent Austria will need economic and financial help to insure her existence. No official summary of the territorial changes in the peace treaty has been given out but reports from conference circles from time to time have indicated that several alterations in the original provisions were made. It is declared unofficially, however, that the treaty did not provide for a settlement of the Fiume controversy at present, the inference being that Austria would simply be left to fight the territory she would have to relinquish and that the disposition of this territory in certain cases would be left for subsequent adjustment.

As to the political future of Austria, however, it is known that under the treaty the League of Nations is to have a very large say. For one thing, the decision whether Austria shall be allowed to join Germany would be left with the league. Of such permission being given, however, there would appear to be little chance as France is known to be opposed to such a union as are Switzerland and many other countries.

There seems to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction in peace conference circles with the treaty which was adapted from the German treaty and does not fit such a small power very well. The council, however, had agreed today that all sections of the treaty because there is a general weariness with discussion.

Under the terms of the treaty, Vienna, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, seems doomed to lapse into comparative commercial insignificance. If the internationalization of Fiume were provided for as is expected by many quarters, it is pointed out by members of the peace delegations that Austria's shrunken commercial interests would thereby be protected to some extent but the territory contributing to the capital is so limited that the peace delegates generally believe that Vienna is doomed as a great capital and must inevitably relapse into a residential city with relatively slight business importance.

Members of the conference likewise point out that even were Austria to be joined eventually with Germany the future of Vienna as a great city would not be assured.

ITALY CLAIMS HIGH COST OF LIVING RECORD

Rome Newspaper Shows Prices Are Higher Than In Other Countries.

Rome, Sept. 2.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Italy is the most expensive Allied country in which to live, according to statistics published by the Popolo Romano, which observes that "the human body must be furnished with 2,500 calories a day" and that this would require equal to 50 grams of bread, 150 grams of meat, 20 grams of oil, 500 grams of potatoes, 75 grams of rice, 75 grams of vegetables, 250 grams of milk, 25 grams of sugar and 60 grams of fat.

Such a ration costs 36 cents in London, 30 cents in New York, 49 cents in Paris and 60 cents in Italy, says the newspaper, whose estimate is confirmed by the statistical society of Bern, which shows the rise in the cost of living in various countries as follows:

Italy, 481 per cent; France, 363 per cent; England, 246 per cent; and the United States, 220 per cent. Of course, it must be remembered that the cost of living, before the war, was higher in America than in Europe.

TROOPS CALLED IN RACE RIOT ARE SENT HOME

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 2.—National Guardsmen who have been sent to this city since the race riot last Saturday night were returning today to their homes, leaving only a small force on duty. No further violence is expected by Adjutant General.

CONSTITUTIONAL CLAUSE BREACH OF PEACE PACT

Threaten to Extend Left Bank of Rhine Unless Germans Make Change.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The supreme council of the peace conference decided today to send a note in forcible terms to the German government pointing out the contradiction with the Versailles treaty of the provision in the new German constitution providing for the representing of Austria in the German Reichstag.

The note demands an expression within a fortnight, declaring that otherwise the allies would be compelled to undertake a further occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. The article objected to in Article 61 of the German constitution and another with Article 20 of the German peace treaty forbidding German interference in Austrian affairs.

Article 20 of the Versailles treaty reads: "Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria within the frontiers which may be fixed in a treaty between that state and the principal allied and associated powers, and agrees that this independence shall be inviolable, except with the consent of the council of the League of Nations."

The text of the paragraph in the German constitution referred to has not been received in this country. It appears, however, that the clause applied to all the territories of German speaking peoples in Europe and therefore to German-Austria, with the effect of providing that Austria should have a certain number of representatives in the German parliament proportionate to the Austrian population.

ORGANIZE YANK BRIGADE TO AID LITHUANIANS

Paris, Sept. 1.—An American brigade for service in the Lithuanian army has been formed, the work being a complete success, according to an announcement made by the military mission of the Lithuanian delegation to the peace conference. Enough demobilized American officers to form the staff have applied for commissions and many discharged enlisted men have entered the ranks, it is said.

The Lithuanian government is said to be planning to protect the enlisted men and is reported to be negotiating with a prominent insurance company to insure the men along the line followed by the American army in insurance bureaus. The company's Paris office has cabled headquarters for authority to issue such policies. The American Red Cross has also cabled officials in America for permission to form a medical and welfare unit to serve with the brigade.

GOVT. WILL FIT DISABLED MEN FOR NEW WORK

Washington, Sept. 2.—What is your hobby? How do you spend your leisure hours? The answers to such questions have in number of instances led vocational advisers of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to suggest new occupations for soldiers whose disabilities prevent their return to old jobs. A New York chauffeur holding tennis championships and baseball records was disabled in France, and is now training for physical director in a Y. M. C. A. An unskilled laborer, with his leg injured by a bullet, because of his love for flowers has chosen horticulture as a life work. A druggist lost his leg, and there is a lot of walking to be done by a drug clerk, some new vocation was necessary. He came to the Federal Board for help. The adviser found that he had always been very deft with his hands. He is now making good in a course for watch-making and repairing. Many such cases could be cited in which the recreation of the disabled man has been a deciding factor in the choice of a new vocation.

The lists of occupations in which disabled men are training bear testimony to the variety of interests among them. Agriculture, husbandry, carpentry, mechanics, have been selected by hundreds; but other trades and professions have appeared to a number of the returned men. Three disabled men are preparing for X-ray operators, one for optician, and another for playground supervisor. Three are taking dramatic art. Two are taking courses in subjects relating to hygiene and public health. While one is learning all about bookbinding. Four are training for cooks, one expects to be a mill inspector. Paper making and silk work, photo engraving and glove making have each been chosen by a disabled soldier.

Each of these men has been taken by the government.

Italians Aid King Nicholas

Are Seeking to Place Him Back on Throne of Serbia, Bureau Says.

REPORT PRINCE PETER IS LEADER OF BANDS

Washington, Sept. 2.—The official information bureau of the Kingdom of Serbia, Crotos and Levenas, today published a telegram from Ivan P. Pavlovitch, that Government's representative in Montenegro, denouncing as false recent London dispatches reporting an outbreak against the Serbians. The report was characterized as a "mischievous fiction, fabricated in Europe by well known enemies of Slav-Slav unification." Less than 20 Serbians officials now are in Montenegro, the dispatch adds.

"It is true," continues the dispatch, "that hired partisans of the former King Nicholas, coming from Italy, clothed in Italian uniforms and provided with Italian arms and ammunition, have appeared in those parts of our territory still controlled by the Italian army."

EMBRACES WIFE CAUGHT IN JUG; DIES WITH HER

Chicago, Sept. 2.—"I'll stay with you, Mary," With these words, William F. Tannery, a cashier in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad here, embraced his wife, whose foot was caught in a railroad frog, and was killed with her when a limited train on the Chicago & North-western Railroad struck them last night.

John Miller, a flagman, in attempting to rescue the couple, lost his left leg and received a fracture of the right arm.

Three little children are orphans today because of Tannery's decision to die with his wife.

TOURISTS WILL VIEW ALASKA'S SCENIC WONDER

Automobile Road to Be Constructed in Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Cordova, Alaska, Sept. 2.—Completion of a projected automobile road of 18 miles up the beds of "volcanic streams" is expected to open to tourists from all parts of the world the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, in the Mount Katmai region of Alaska, about 80 miles north of Kodiak Island.

When the Katmai volcano erupted in 1912 and covered thousands of square miles with ash and pumice, killing all vegetation and game and wiping out more than one settlement, it was regarded as a great calamity. But the eruption uncovered a strange formation which is declared to be one of the wonders of the world.

The "smokes," literally thousands of them, are clouds or jets of steam under various pressures, emitted from holes and remarkably colored caverns in the solidified volcanic clay. The entire valley, which is shaped somewhat like a clover leaf, seems to be gradually solidifying. The Indian who recently guided a motion picture party said many square miles covered with semi-liquid hot mud a year ago, are now covered without difficulty.

In one of the three arms of the valley is a "live" glacier, at the foot of which is a beautiful cobalt-blue lake of hot water. In another arm is the Falling Mountain, down whose face roll continually huge boulders broken off near the snow-capped peaks by variations of temperature.

Besides the scenic possibilities, the valley is said to possess vast deposits of virtually pure sulphur, arsenic and other chemicals. Black sand was found in the many streams indicating the possibility of gold.

The atmosphere resulting from the volcanic association of steam, hot mud and the eternal snows which ring the valley is reported remarkably bracing. There is no wood in the valley, but visitors have easily cooked beans, meats, and even baked bread by lowering vessels into the steam holes.

ENGLISH BOYS CONTINUE THEIR WARTIME PLAY

London, Sept. 2.—The war is ended and the peace treaty signed, but dozens of boys "armies" continue daily to parade, drill or stage mimic battles in London streets. Trafalgar Square is one of the favorite "drill grounds."

PROFITEERING IS PRACTICAL IN THIS STATE

Public in General Is Not Buying Wisely or Carefully.

TRACE H. C. L. TO LUXURIES

Working Girls Indulge In Extravagance Regardless of High Prices.

Hartford, Sept. 2.—One of the reasons for the present high cost of living, according to a statement issued by the Connecticut War Savings Committee, is the fact that people are spending money lavishly for luxuries. The committee's fight on extravagance as a factor in high prices, is part of its publicity campaign in co-operation with Robert Seaville, Food Administrator for Connecticut.

"Information has come to this office," says the statement, "indicating that profiteering has been and is practiced in Connecticut to a considerable extent. Its elimination is simply a matter of efficient police work by the Department of Justice and the Food Administration. That, however, is only part of the story. This office also has information from time to time showing unmistakably that the public in general is not buying wisely or carefully."

"Unfortunately, it is not only those of some means who are extravagant. In many ways the poor are becoming as foolish as the rich. This month, for instance, a woman representative of one of the department stores in Hartford is reported to have taken orders for 250 fur coats from girl employees of an insurance company, on a dollar a week basis. The coats cost from \$125 to \$200 each, but in this insurance office they were purchased by many girls earning probably \$15 a week or less. Some of the girls will be paying on the coats for three or four years. By such reckless extravagance as this the price of luxuries are made to soar, and to some extent the prices of necessities follow."

The committee cites the instance of girl employees of the American Thread Mills at Williamantic, who cashed in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, when they were working out thirty-six hours a week, to purchase expensive clothes. Last winter it is estimated 25 per cent of the Liberty Bonds sold during the war to the girl employees of this factory were thrown on the market and a large percentage of the girls bought fur coats, in most cases on the installment plan.

BRITISH SHIP IS TORPEDOED; EIGHT MISSING

London, Sept. 2.—The British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Saturday last, August 30, the Admiralty announced today. Eight of her crew are missing.

OPIUM SHIPPED TO MEXICO FROM JAPANESE PORT

Big Profit Made By Those Who Smuggled Drug Into Country.

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—A shipment of crude opium consigned as Japanese "cigars" was imported into Mexico through Salina Cruz on March 30, 1917, from Kobe, Japan, according to declarations made by W. E. Hermann, described by the papers here as a "German banker," in a deposition made in court, following a vigorous anti-opium campaign by the press.

Except for a raid by police and health officials and the legal inquiry in which Hermann figured, the opium episode has not been pressed in the courts. Although Hermann, in his deposition, did not give the size of the shipment imported in 1917, the newspapers declare it totaled 5,000 kilograms and that, at present prices, was valued at 3,500,000 pesos. In the paid crude opium valued at 23,000 pesos was seized it is said and thousands of tiny empty tins, supposedly used for retailing the prepared drug, were found.

According to the newspapers, the profits of the opium trade, on the one shipment referred to, ran into millions of pesos. It is said that an involved system of smuggling resulted in most of the narcotic being sold in the United States. It was shipped by "cigars," sent over the line in automobiles equipped with double gasoline tanks and carried across in hand baggage by a band of Germans according to the revelations here.

Since the Mexican law does not prohibit importations of opium, the Federal department of health being concerned only in its sale, the drug dealers continued their operations to sales by devious methods in the United States. Branches of the organization are said to have operated at Nuevo Laredo, Mex., New York and San Francisco.

During their campaign against the traffic, the papers printed charges and names of persons as though libel laws did not exist.

POOR MAN.

"How did you happen to be in prison?"

"It's the result of an accident."

"You ran over some one with your motor-car?"

"No, ma'am; I fell over a chair and broke the owner of the house."

Mexicans Shoot At Aviators

Captain McNabb Gets Bullet in Head Flying Over Rio Grande River.

25 MEXICANS OPENED FIRE UPON AIRPLANE

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 2.—Two American aviation officers, on border patrol duty, were fired upon today by a group of Mexicans while flying up the Rio Grande near here and one of the officers was wounded in the head.

Captain Davis B. McNabb was the officer wounded. His companion, Lieut. Johnson, brought the machine safely to earth on the American side. Captain McNabb was taken to a farmhouse and a surgeon and medical supplies rushed to his aid from headquarters here.

The officers were flying low about 15 miles up the Rio Grande from here, near Santa Rita Creek, when suddenly on the Mexican side about 25 Mexicans rose up from the brush and poured volley after volley into the plane. It was reported several hundred shots were fired.

SOCIALISTS ALL NIGHT SESSION WAS VERY HOT

Chicago, Sept. 2.—After a meeting which lasted until early this morning and which was marked by acrimonious debate, the Communist wing of the National Socialist party adjourned until later in the day. Ten policemen were assigned to the meeting whose presence, according to several of the members, prevented an outbreak more pronounced than words.

The object of the meeting was to arrange a "take" for union of the Communist and left wing Socialists. The delegates to the convention divided yesterday into three groups—the Communist, left wing, right wing. The latter group was said to represent the more conservative element, while the other two were reported to be composed of radicals. The Communist section is said to favor the principles represented by the Russian revolutionaries.

CARDINAL SAILS FROM BREST FOR UNITED STATES

Paris, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, left Paris this morning for Brest, whence he will sail for the United States.

Cardinal Mercier told The Associated Press that he was visiting America because, having been in contact with the great work of the Americans for relief of the Belgians during the great war, he wanted to thank them on their own soil and because he was glad to accept invitations received from virtually all the Universities of America.

Cardinal Mercier has been entrusted with a delicate mission in the United States by the Holy See, according to The Journal. The newspaper says that his mission will be before President Wilson his views concerning the League of Nations.

15,000 BUILDERS IN MONTREAL GO ON STRIKE

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Fifteen thousand men connected with the Montreal building industry went on strike today for an eight hour day and 10 hours pay, according to an announcement by union leaders.

Building contractors claim their men are merely taking advantage of the strike by the mayor during the visit of the Prince of Wales to stop work.

FOUR KILLED WHEN AUTO DROPS 35 FEET

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Clarence Bishop of Syracuse, who was seriously injured when an automobile in which he was riding plunged from the road near Adams at midnight, will recover, according to his physician, thus keeping the death toll of the accident to four.

The dead are Mrs. C. M. Bannister, 52; Miss Margaret Raymond, 40; Miss Dorothy Ellings, 18, of Watertown, and Mrs. Clarence Bishop of Syracuse.

The accident happened when Mrs. Bannister, a Watertown milliner, attempted to avoid hitting the railing of a bridge. She turned the car sharply across the road, overturning it and plunging four of the occupants underneath. All were killed instantly. The automobile dropped 35 feet and landed bottomside up.

REPORT ITALIAN SOLDIERS SLAIN BY ALBANIANS

Belgrade, Sept. 2.—Numbers of Italian soldiers have been massacred in severe attacks by Albanian clansmen, according to the Politika of this city. The remainder of the Italian troops retired toward Durazzo and other strong points.

Interstate Commerce Subcommittee Submits Measure On Railroads

Would Have Lined Privately Owned Carefully Supervised By Government and Would Prohibit Strikes and Lockouts.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Private ownership and operation of railroads in a number of regional systems under strict government control with strikes and lockout of railroad employees prohibited, is the plan for permanent railroad legislation submitted to the Senate today by the Interstate Commerce subcommittee.

A tentative bill embodying the subcommittee's recommendations which bear no resemblance to the Plumb plan, has been introduced by Chairman Cummings and referred to the full Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill is the result of many months of hearings and work by the subcommittee which, besides Mr. Cummings, includes Senators Kellogg, of Minnesota, and Pendergast, of Washington, Republicans, and Pomeroy, of Ohio, and Robinson, of Arkansas, Democrats.

Salient provisions of the Cummings bill include: Termination of government control and return of the railways to private ownership on the last day of the month of enactment. Supervision and control of virtually all railroad affairs, including rates, wages, operations and financing, by the government.

Creation of a new railway transportation board of five members appointed by the President to supervise railway development and operations subject to final action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Creation of a new committee of wages and working conditions composed equally of representatives of employees and employers, with wide authority in settling labor questions, subject to decision of the transportation board and interstate commerce commission.

Prohibiting strikes and lockouts of railroad employees under fine and imprisonment penalties.

Defining a new policy for concentration in operation and ownership. A new guarantee by the government of the railroad income but limitations made upon revenue to "fair" dividends based on value of properties fixed by the interstate commerce commission.

The bill also provides that existing railroad payment contracts with the government shall be continued not longer than four months and that present rates shall continue until changed by the interstate commerce commission with provisions looking to immediate action toward readjustment. The keynote of the subject of the bill is to be continued not longer than four months and that present rates shall continue until changed by the interstate commerce commission with provisions looking to immediate action toward readjustment.

The new method for settlement of labor disputes is a proposed committee of wages and working conditions. Senator Cummings said, adding: "It creates a committee of wages and working conditions which is to be composed of eight members, four representing labor and four representing the railroad companies. Each railroad craft is to nominate candidates for this committee and the board is required to appoint four from such nominees. The railroad corporation is to nominate a candidate for membership and the board is to appoint four persons from among such nominations. This committee is to consider all complaints submitted by representatives of the employees or of the carriers and is to decide by a majority vote and its decisions are to be certified to the transportation board. If the committee of wages and working conditions is evenly divided upon any dispute, the whole matter is to be referred to the board and the decision of the board is final and constitutes a law."

Division of companies' traffic and earnings also is authorized by the bill under authority of the commission which would be empowered to require connections between rail and water carriers.

Broader authority over rates is given to the commission, which is clothed with full authority to remove any unjust discrimination against interstate and foreign commerce with power to inquire into intrastate rates affecting interstate commerce, in co-operation with state commissions.

In closing up relations with the government, the bill provides that advances of capital made by the railroads "shall be evinced" by bonds payable in five years at five per cent interest and other indemnities by demand notes at six per cent.

HOUSE SHORTAGE MAKES TROUBLE FOR BRITISHERS

London, Sept. 2.—Scarcity of housing accommodations throughout England is causing much inconvenience and not a little suffering.

One man with a wife and ten children was compelled to give up his house at the expiration of the lease and, having nowhere to go, was given accommodations in the Essex workhouse until he could find another home.

The government building program, which contemplates the construction of half a million houses, is being delayed, it is alleged, by endless rolls of official red tape.

MURDERER OF SCHAEFER HAS BEEN KILLED

Washington, Sept. 2.—The bandit who murdered Adam Schaefer, an American citizen, in Zacatecas, Aug. 28, has been killed by Mexican federal troops, according to a dispatch to the State Department today from Mexico City. A despatch from the American consul at Salina Cruz said Schaefer was a naturalized American, thus clearing up the question of his citizenship.

When attacked, Schaefer was reported to have had a heavy payroll for the mine where he was employed. His mother lives at Sharpsburg, Pa.

FRENCH CHAMBER WILL VOTE ON TREATY SATURDAY

Paris, Sept. 2.—It is expected in official circles that the Chamber of Deputies will vote on the peace treaty Saturday according to Marcel Huin, of the Echo de Paris.

SOUTH AMERICA BOAT CARGOES POORLY PACKED

Merchants Find Barrels of Oil In Shipment of Flour.

Para, Brazil, Sept. 2.—Importers are making complaints against the manner of loading cargoes on steamers. A striking instance was the case of a recent shipment of flour to Para. It was stowed away among barrels of kerosene and turpentine, being used to pack the barrels snugly. The flour was useless when it was received here and had to be thrown away.

A shipment of 1,000 barrels of cement from a New York State manufacturer arrived here on an east-coast steamer, addressed to a merchant in Lima, Peru, via Callao. Callao is on the other side of the continent—farther away from Para by sea than Para is from New York.

BANK ATTORNEY SAYS WILLIAMS TOLD UNTRUTHS

Washington, Sept. 2.—Appearing in rebuttal before the Senate Banking committee considering the nomination of John Skelton Williams to be comptroller of the currency, Frank J. Hogan, former attorney for the United National Bank of this city, today accused the comptroller of making "slandorous" statements regarding him. He also charged that Williams' testimony before the committee was "full of untruths."

KILLED IN ACTION.

Washington, Sept. 2.—An army casualty list today contained the name of Private Fredrick Vedio, Wilsonboro, Pa., killed in action.